Southern Ukraine with 14,000 Jews, 5400 Ukrainians, and 600 Germans; and since then two further ones have come into being, one in the Ukraine, the other in the Crimea.

Eussian statistics distinguish 191 ethnic groups (nationalities) and 153 different languages. Apart from the main body of the "European'[5] Jews, four other Jewish ethnic ^groups are distinguished: the Jewish Mountaineers and the Georgian Jews in the Caucasus, the Crimchaks of the Crimea, and the Asiatic Jews in Bokhara. Among the 153 languages Yiddish is listed as *"yevreisky",* while other languages spoken by the Jews, such as Hebrew and Jewish-Persian, are omitted. In Russia everyone is included in the ethnic group to which he declares his adhesion, and only in the absence of such a declaration is his nationality ascertained by means of language or origin.

(6) JEWISH PARTIES IN POLITICS

The Jews, in the defence of their own national interests, are at a disadvantage as compared to other nationalities who, if a minority in one State, are dominant in another. Thus the Germans living in Poland can turn to the German Government, which can either bring up their grievance before the League of Nations, or intervene with the Polish Government, or even threaten reprisals against Poles living

in Germany. The Jews have no such resort. In each country they depend on themselves, or at the utmost can seek the mediation of influential Jews in other countries. On the other hand, their demands for the protection of their national interests are free from an unpleasant political taint. This really should make their demands more acceptable for the governments, but hitherto it is just in those countries with the largest Jewish populations (Poland and Rotunania) that the governments have often shown a lack of sympathy and understanding for Jewish national